

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

OFFICE AT GWIN & OWEN'S HARDWARESTORE.
G. W. OWEN, Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, — County, SS.
A Statement respecting the affairs of the Adams Ex-
press company, made pursuant to an act of the

companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.

"The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

WM. B. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.

EDWARDS S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMUEL M. SHOENMAKER, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.
CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.
RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, R. I.

"The persons interested as *cestui que trust* are the stockholders of said Company, who have no direct

do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Com-

pany and ourselves. In Witness whereof, we have
hereto subscribed our hands this 11th day of April, A
D. 1856.
WM. B. DINSMORE, [L. S.] RUFUS B. KINSLEY, [L. S.]

E. S. SANFORD,	"	JAS. M. THOMPSON,	"
S. M. SHOEMAKER,	"	CLAPP SPOONER,	"
GEO. W. CASS,	"	JOHN BINGHAM,	"
J. LIVINGSTON,	"		

"State of Pennsylvania:
"Beit remembered, that on the eleventh day of August

1856, before me came George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, signed by him, is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

"G. W. CASS, Pres't.

"CITY OF PITTSBURG,
County of Allegheny,
L.S. State of Pennsylvania:

Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April A. D. 1856, before me, Ch. McClure, a commissioner in the State of Pennsylvania for the State of Kentucky, duly authorized and commissioned by the Governor of Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such to take

acknowledgments of deeds &c., to be used or recorded thereon, personally came George W. Cass, who being duly sworn according to law, says that the foregoing statement within is true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and assuch sworn and subscribed before me.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand

and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesaid.
CH. McCURE HAYS,
Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania.”

STATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.
I, Alexander H. Kennick, clerk of the Franklin County Court in the State aforesaid, do testify that the foregoing

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my name as clerk, this 16th day April, 1856.

A. H. RENNICK, c. f. c. c.

April 18, 1856—tr.

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT
AND LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT
RAILROADS.

RAILROADS.



Winter Arrangement for 1857-8

ON and after Monday, Nov. 9th, 1857, Trains will run as follows:

stopping at all regular stations and arrives at Lexington at 12:15 p. m., connecting at Eminence with stages to Newcasttle; at Frankfort with stages for Lawrenceburg, Salvisa, Hardinsville, Danville, and Versailles; at Payne's with stages for Georgetown; and at Lexington with Covington and Lexington Railroad for Paris, Fa-

mouth, Covington and Maysville, and with stages for Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owingsville, Richmond, Irvine, Nicholasville, Danville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Stanford, London, Barbooursville, and all points South. Returning, this train leaves Lexington at 2:45 p. m., stopping at all regular stations, and arrives at Louisville

at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., connecting by stage at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Eminence for Newcastle and Shelbyville, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville and New Albany and Salem Railroads for St. Louis, Cairo and all points North, West and South.

m., stopping at Hobb's and Smith's Stations, Lagrange and all stations east of Lagrange, and arrives at Lexington at 7:25 o'clock, p. m.; connecting at Eminence by stage for Shelbyville and Newcastle. Returning, this train leaves Lexington at 5:50 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all stations east of Lagrange and at Smith's and Hobb's Stations.

Robb's Stations only, west of Lagrange, arriving at Louisville at 10:35 o'clock, a. m.; in close connection by Jeffersonville and New Albany and Salem Railroad with Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Chicago, St. Louis, Jefferson City, Keokuk, Burlington, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, and all the principal towns West and South.

THIRD TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Louisville at 4 o'clock, p. m., stopping at all stations, and arriving at Lagrange at 5:40 o'clock, p. m. Returning leave Lagrange at 7:20 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all stations and arrives at Louisville at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Freight trains leave Louisville and Lexington every

The Kentucky Stage Company's line of splendid coaches connect daily (Sundays excepted) with this road.

Tickets are sold at Louisville to all of the interior towns of the State, and tickets from those places are sold to Louisville and all Western and Northwestern cities.

Omnibus lines will be in waiting at either end of line to convey passengers and their baggage.

For any further information, please call at the Depot, in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets; and in Lexington, at the office of the Kentucky Stage Company, opposite Phoenix Hotel.

T. W. SPILLMAN,
General Ticket Agent, Louisville.

FRANK WEAVER,
Ticket Agent, Lexington.
SAMUEL GILL.
Nov 6, 1857. Supt. L. & F. and F. & L. R. R.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM

RAILROAD.



A detailed illustration of a steam locomotive pulling a train of five freight cars. The locomotive is on the right, emitting smoke from its chimney. The train consists of five cars: a flatcar with a large pile of lumber, a boxcar, another flatcar with a large pile of lumber, a boxcar, and a flatcar with a large pile of lumber. The train is moving from right to left on a set of tracks.

Short Line Route to the North & West
Through to Chicago in 15 hours,
Through to St. Louis in 14 hours.
Through to Cairo in 20 hours.

Connections made with all Western Roads for
any part of
ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI,
KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. **Mark cars**

E. O. NORTON, Louisville.
 For through tickets and rates of freight apply
 "SHORT LINE" Railroad office 355, Main street, Lou
 isville, Ky.
 Aug. 31, 1857 tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

FRANGIPANNI,
OR THE
ETERNAL PERFUME

Can be obtained in all its variety at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Pomade.

A beautiful article for the hair, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Toilet Mirrors,
Of fine Plate Glass and Mahogany frames, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
The Best Assortment

Of fine Fancy Articles of every kind: Soaps, Brushes,
Combs, Pomades, Extracts, Colognes, Perfumery, at
Oct. 7, 1837—tf. Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.



THE COMMONWEALTH.

SPEECH

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
OF KENTUCKY,
ON THE RECONSTRUCTION CONSTITUTION.

Delivered in the United States Senate, on Wednesday, March 17.

[CONCLUDED.]

It was here that Oxford, that Shawnee, that Kickapoo, distinguished themselves in the multiplicity of votes, feigned as fraudulent. And when you see such things as these in the Constitution, when you see such things as these all around the Constitution, when you see the same men who made the Constitution rulers in the land during the whole time, do you not see that the frauds have been everywhere, that the imposition upon the people has been everywhere? And how can you exempt from the contagion there was nothing more than this general association from which to infer it? This Constitution and those who made it? Judging from the positive internal evidence that exists in it, and the facts that surround it, I cannot. I believe it violates the right of the people to govern themselves, to impose it upon them. I believe this Constitution is the work of fraud—fraud upon the rights of the people.

A WORD ABOUT THE CONDUCT OF THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

I do not undertake to defend the people for their conduct. It is not my part nor my province. I should agree, perhaps, with the President, that much of their conduct had been of a disreputable, disorderly, and seditious character, and that it deserves the epithet of "rebellion," which the President applies to it. I have nothing to do with that. I am not their advocate. I have disapproved of their conduct in many instances. There were many bad men among them, as I believe, but for that the law assigns its proper punishment. The majority of the people have their political rights, that remain notwithstanding their legal offenses. It is in that point of view, it is in their political character as the people of a Territory, that I look on them in respect to this subject. Whether they be more or less vile on the one side or the other, is not the question. I fear that neither party could take the chair of impartiality and justice, and be shameless enough to attempt to administer rebuke or justice to the other.

One great objection to their admission at all is that they have not shown by their conduct on any side, that they are altogether fit for association with the States of this Union. A little more apprenticeship, a little more practice of honest and fair dealing, a little more spirit of submission and subordination to law and authority, would be well learned by them, and fit them and qualify them much better for citizens of the United States. That is my opinion. I have, however, spoken of their political rights as men, and it is not for me to sit in judgment to condemn and deprive them of the right of suffrage on one side or the other, because of frauds committed by one, or violence practiced by another. This is a political question.

THE CASE STATED—AN ARGUMENT.

It is said, however, that the series of legalities and technicalities, which I have alluded of, of regular election, of a regular Convention, of a submission to the people, and of votes of the people upon all these questions, have been regular; and what then? All the people had a right to vote, and those who did not vote forfeited their right to complain; and we are not to inquire whether there were any people who did not vote, or whether those who voted fairly, and were entitled to vote or not. It is said we are precluded by the forms in which this transaction is enveloped; that the formal election, the formal certificate of election, the formal Constitution certified—these formalities are enough for us, and that we are not permitted to look further; that we ought not to look further. Sir, I do not think so. We are applied to now to admit a new State into the Union. The instrument which she presents as her Constitution is opposed by people from the same Territory. They say, this is not our Constitution; it is against our will; it is not only against our will, but it has been imposed upon us by device and fraud. It is void for fraud. If it is not void for fraud, for that is rather a legal than a political term, we present these facts and this opposition as a reason why you should not admit our Territory into the Union under this Constitution.

That is the state of the question before you. The complainants admit all the regularities just as the President states them. Perhaps they admit the effect these facts would ordinarily have, but they urge other facts in opposition to the apparent evidence of the Constitution itself as I have before adverted to. A majority of the people have protested against it. The present Legislature, by its inquiries, have developed the vast fraud which was practiced in the Convention concerning and relating to all around this Constitution. They say, "do not accept that; do not admit us under it; send it back; let it be submitted to a fair vote of the people." Sir, upon such a complaint as this, are we not bound, in justice to that people, to examine the whole case? Can any Senator turn and refuse to look at the testimony that is offered? Can he be justified in so doing by naked legal presumptions, from naked regularities or irregularities?

Do not suppose that I would disparage all these conclusions and presumptions from a formal, regular manner of doing business. In many cases, and to many of the transactions of society, especially to your Courts of Justice, they are necessary, and they subserve the purposes of justice. They were not made to sacrifice justice, but to uphold it, and maintain it, and protect it, as an armor. That is the proper business of forms—not to crush down justice, but to promote it. We are not now sitting here governed by any technicalities. This is a grand national political tribunal, to judge according to our sense of policy and our sense of justice. That is our high province—not to be controlled by presumptions of law, when we can have the naked truth. It is the truth that ought to guide us; and for that we ought to look wherever we can find it; and where you find the truth on one side and the fiction on the other side—which is to be followed, the truth or the fiction? I take the fact; I take the truth; let the fiction return to those tribunals who are by law made subject to it.

This is a question about that sort of argument. It is iniquitous in itself. Else how can we judge that it is their Constitution? It is the first time, I believe, that such a question has ever come up in the Senate of the United States. In all former applications for admission, there has been one question about which there has been no question; and that was, the willingness to be admitted, and the Constitution under which they desired to be admitted. There has been no question about the authenticity of a Constitution, or about its expressing the true will of the people before this, that I know of. I have never seen a case like this; but now that there is, we must inquire to the authenticity of the instrument offered to us. We must inquire whether it is better, on full consideration, to admit the instrument and the State with it or not; and, in the exercise of that judgment, we are bound to look abroad for the truth wherever we can find it. I think, therefore, these matters are all fairly subject to our consideration.

Now, Mr. President, convinced as I am, from these imperfect views of the evidence in the case, that this instrument is not really the Constitution of the people of Kansas, or desired by them to be accepted by you in their admission into the Union; and believing, moreover, as I verily do, that it is made in fraud and for a fraud; believing that these matters are iniquitous in themselves, and that the inquiry had to do with the light on this subject cannot, I will not vote for it. Viewing it as I do, I should think that, with the opinions I entertain, I could not put my hand to her admission without violating my sense of right and justice; and I would submit to any consequence before I would do that.

WHAT CAN THE SOUTH GAIN.

Now, Sir, what considerations are there, apart from these which I have stated, which could lead me to give, or could compensate me for giving, a vote against my sense of what was right and just? What is the advantage to our whole country, or to any portion of it, to result from taking Kansas into the Union now with this Constitution? Is anything to be gained? Is the South or the North to gain anything by it? I see nothing to be gained by it. I think there is not a gentleman here who believes that Kansas will be a Slave State. Before this Territorial Government was made, many of the leading men of the South here argued that Kansas and Nebraska never could be Slave States. By the law of climate and geography, it was said they could not. So said my friend from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs,] and so said Mr. Stephens.

Mr. TOOMBS—Never.
Mr. CRITTENDEN—Mr. Keitt and Mr. Brooks of South Carolina said so. The opinion was expressed by numerous Southern gentlemen that Kansas could never be a Slave State. It was for the principle that they contended; and the principle, the abstract principle, was a just one.

Mr. HAMMOND—With the permission of the Senator I will ask him. "Did I understand him to say that Mr. Keitt had declared that Kansas never would be a Slave State?"

Mr. CRITTENDEN—Yes, Sir; so it is reported.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, said:

"Does any man believe that you will have a Slaveholding State in Kansas or Nebraska?"

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, said:

"That Slavery would never find a resting place in those Territories."

Mr. Douglas said:

"I do not believe there is a man in Congress who thinks it could be permanently a slaveholding country."

Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, said:

"It is no more a idea of seeing a slave population in either of them than I have of seeing it in Massachusetts."

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, said:

"No one expects it. No one dreams that slavery will be established there."

Mr. Frederick P. Stanton, of Tennessee, said:

"The fears of Northern gentlemen are wholly unfounded. Slavery will not be established in Kansas and Nebraska."

The late Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, said in his speech of the 15th March, 1854:

"If the natural laws of climate and of soil exclude us from a Territory of which we are the joint owners, we shall not and we will not complain."

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, said, on the 2d of March, 1854:

"The two States should ever come into the Union from them (the Territories), it is very certain that not more than one of them could, in any possible event, be a slaveholding State; and I have not the least idea that ever one would be."

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, in his speech of the 30th of March, 1854, quoted Mr. Pinkney, of his own State, that

"Practically, he thought Slavery would not go down the line of 36° 30' by the laws of physical geography, and, therefore, that the South lost no Territory fit for Slavery."

This is all the authority I have; it is a compilation.

Mr. GREEN—I wish to inquire what book the Senator reads from. What is the title of it?

Mr. CRITTENDEN—It seems to be a book written with the most downright Democratic propensities and purposes. [Laughter.] It is "An Appeal to the Democracy of the South, by a South State Rights Democrat." [Laughter.]

Mr. MASON—I suppose the pamphlet is anonymous. No name is given.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—Yes, Sir.

Mr. MASON—The name of the writer of the pamphlet is not given.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—Will the gentlemen take it? It contains a great deal of good Democratic reading. [Laughter.] The writer of it thought he was doing great service to the Democratic party.

Mr. HAMMOND—I wish to say that Mr. Keitt quotes that passage from Mr. Pinkney's speech on the Missouri question, which had been quoted on the opposite side of the case previously. His object in quoting it was to show that Mr. Pinkney did not support the Missouri Compromise upon principle, but he did not indorse the sentiments expressed by Mr. Pinkney in that extract.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—I accept the explanation. Certainly I had no intention to misrepresent any gentleman by reading the statement expressed in this pamphlet. I say it was not anticipated at first that Kansas would be a slaveholding State. What is the South to gain now by having it admitted? It will gain a triumph in the admission of this Constitution—admitted against the will of the majority of the people. Is it a triumph worthy of the South? It is not entirely barren. It will produce increased bitterness and exasperation, perhaps, on the part of those against whom will it be forced, not only in the Territory, but elsewhere. It may give new exasperation to the slavery question, and a question, which God forbid. It would be a victory without results, without profit, barren, sterile, as to all the ordinary and beneficent fruits.

There is none of them; but will give exasperation, perhaps to the slavery question. It will not allay agitation. Is that policy? Is that justice? Will that gain anything to us? I do not know how anything is to be gained to the South, excepting as it is very likely, and every gentleman here believes, that it cannot be a Slave State, that there is a majority there opposed to it, and who will put it down. Pass this, and we may have a few years longer of exasperated struggle and exasperated agitation in the country. That is all the consequence of the barren victory which would be obtained by admitting Kansas with this Constitution. That is not a gain, I think, which any one would wish to gain. Now if you attempt to enforce it, we are told by Mr. Walker—I know nothing about it, but from all that he and Mr. Stanton tell us, and they are Democratic witnesses—there is danger of resistance and danger of rebellion.

Where is the necessity, then, for our doing it now? Can we not resort to some other means by which we may avoid all these consequences of exasperation, of danger, of resistance, of tumult or of agitation upon this subject, and end this contest in a short time, by authorizing the people of Kansas now, under the high mandate of the Government, to form for themselves a Constitution if they want to come into this Union—a Constitution fairly to be made, fairly to express the will of the people, and to bring it here, when they shall be admitted? It defers the subject for awhile, but it is not better to do that? Is it not better to stand by the evil we have than to fly to others we know not of, either North or South, to result from the rejection or the admission of this Constitution? I think every prudent consideration is in favor of our forbearing to enforce this Constitution on the people of Kansas, and leave them an opportunity of making their views fully and perfectly unobscured by the influence of the South. This is the same hope that was disappointed when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed. The same hope was indulged in then, and since then there has been nothing here but agitation on the subject, increasing with every day.

Again, we have the idea of localizing it presented. Now, Sir, if it is to be debated anywhere, it is to be debated everywhere; it is best that it be debated here; because we might hope, Mr. President, that in this it might be debated with a spirit of moderation and conciliation that would deprive it of many mischievous consequences if it were agitated and debated among men without our years, without our responsibilities, and without the restraints which our condition and our knowledge impose upon us. We do not debate

there with his property, as any other citizen until there is some law which shall prevent it, and shall divest it, leaving to the people afterward the right to form their own final Constitution as they please, for or against slavery.

And the Senate should be here, day and night, and using such language of vituperation and invective on this subject as we often do? Look at our great country, and the great subjects which claim our attention as her legislators; look at them all in their majesty and their magnitude, and then say how little, pitiful, in comparison, is the question about which we are making so much strife and contention.

AN APPEAL FOR MODERATION.

On this subject, and on many others, it seems to me that it becomes us, of all the citizens of this great Republic, to set to our fellow-citizens examples of moderation and conciliation. What good does the mutual charge of aggression, often repeated? What good do these invectives of one against another? Especially let me say to my friends of the North, why indulge in invectives of the most reproachful character upon those who, in fourteen or fifteen States of this great country, are slaveholders? Does that give you any cause to traduce them? Cannot you live content with the institutions which please you better, and leave these fellow citizens, who have just the same right to adopt slavery that you have, to enjoy their property in peace also? Is there anything in the difference of our institutions which ought to make us inimical to one another? How was it with our fathers? Did not they live together in peace and harmony? Did not they fight together? Did not they legislate together? Did they ever abuse and reproach each other about the question of slavery? Never that I have read of. Why is it that we cannot do as they did? Have we degenerated from those fathers, or have we grown so much better and purer than they were?

I doubt whether we are any better; and I do not believe, notwithstanding all is said about progress, that we are at all more sensible than those fathers who made the Constitution of the United States, and laid the foundation of this great Government of ours. They gave us an example of brotherhood; and when we look at all that connects us, all that unites and makes us one people, how much more powerful would its influence seem to be to connect us together, than the power of slavery and anti-slavery to divide us? We are united by circumstances of which we cannot divest ourselves. We are united in language, in blood, in country, in all the memories of the past, in all the hopes of the future. This is our connection, leading and pointing to the brightest destiny that ever awaited any people. All the unnumbered blessings of the future are in full prospect; but there is this little, this comparatively small matter of contention, that we seem disposed to nurse up into continual occasion for philippics and for reproaches. This is not the right temper with which to regard the subject. Crimination and recrimination will never strengthen our Union, and the Union of brotherhood, of good-will, of co-operation for all great national purposes, which our fathers formed.

A GLORIOUS UNION.

I was gratified to hear comparison made of the mighty resources of the different sections of this country. It was a proud exhibition. The honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Hammond) gave us, in a very interesting and eloquent manner, the mighty resources of the South. They are beyond estimate—beyond calculation. This is replied to by a gentleman from the North, who gives us the mighty resources and the mighty power of New England and the non-slaveholding States. Well, Sir, if the conclusion which might be drawn from it was true, that each of these sections would by itself make a mighty country, and a country that any one of us might be proud of, what a magnificent country is made when we put it all together! What a magnificent abode for man, such as the Almighty never gave to any other people, and never placed on the surface of this earth!

It seems to me the most natural union in the world—the South, with her great and her rich productions, while the North abounds with ingenuity, labor, mechanical skill, navigation and commerce. The very diversity of our resources is the natural cause of union between them. It would not do for us all to make cotton, nor would it do for us all to work in our manufactories. Nature seems to have organized here this country, adapted to a union of people North and South. Nature has traced that Union, and you alone disturb it. Gentlemen you alone disturb it by making this subject of Slavery the cause of dissension. Of the dissension itself it is not so much the cause, for we seldom come to a question that calls upon us to act on the subject. Now, if we were through with this petty Kansas affair, what a summer sea of boundless expanse before us, where there is nothing to repel!

There is no other Territory that you can dispute about in my lifetime, or the lifetime of any man here. This is the last point on which a controversy can probably be made. We went through many difficulties on this subject before the Missouri Compromise, but, on other occasions, the question has presented itself with practical consequences. Now we have reached the last of it, the least of it. Let us settle this matter in peace; let us be in good temper; and let us see nothing before us but a long period of repose, and I hope of mutual conciliation. Of one thing I am certain, that crimination and recrimination between the North and South, the getting up and maintaining of sectional feeling, sectional passion, sectional prejudices, can do no good to any section, and that there is not one Senator here who does not recognize and feel all this as much as I do. I am certain of it.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

My vote on this subject, Sir, has nothing secret in it. The difficulty I have really in voting is, that it is regarded by some as a sectional question; and I am on one side of that section, and I am voting for the other side of it, if we divide on it as a sectional question. Now, I do not regard it as a sectional question. My allegiance is not to any particular section. I do not want to know any such thing as a section in my conduct here. I want to be governed by a constitutional spirit, and a constitutional and just principle, in all I do, no matter whether it relates to the North or the South. I do not want to let the sectional question which exists in the country by placing myself or my vote upon it as regards this question. I want to vote upon it as regards this question. I wish that no one here would vote upon it as a sectional question. I do not. I vote upon it as a Senator of the United States of America. That is my country and my great country. The Constitution of the United States intended to wipe out all these lines of division and sectionalism. It is we, we that disturb our own Union. It is we that make sections; it is we that make sectional lines to divide and distract the country, whose Constitution, whose present interest, whose future hopes, all tend to unite us.

There are some doctrines which have been advanced here with which I disagree, and upon which I will briefly express my views. Some gentlemen have received at the Department under the authority of the President to sustain them, that the Kansas-Nebraska act gave all the authority that is usually conferred by what is called an enabling act on the people of a Territory. I never considered it so. I do not believe it is to be considered so. Some gentlemen, on the other hand, maintain that, under the Kansas-Nebraska act, the Convention were bound to submit the Constitution to the people for the popular vote. It is we, we that disturb our own Union. It is we that make sections; it is we that make sectional lines to divide and distract the country, whose Constitution, whose present interest, whose future hopes, all tend to unite us.

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If the President's doctrine is true, what becomes of the United States? Instead of amendment prescribed by the people, by their representatives in any other manner at any time, the frame of our Government. The Constitution in the Union that some restraint as to the manner of change. What would a Constitution be if it were just as liable to change as any ordinary act of Legislature? It would lose its character. Those who talk to the people about the unlimited and illimitable power they possess are teaching a dangerous doctrine. That is a sort of sovereignty which the people cannot exercise. It may be made very flattering to their ears; but it is impracticable in the nature of things. It cannot be exercised at all.

The people must exercise their sovereignty through agencies. They must exercise it through representatives and delegates; they must exercise it safely through Congress. Let them not make Constitutions bind themselves, their sovereignty never would be safe. If it were not invested in the Constitution, it would be constantly escaping into the hands of some of those gentlemen who could talk most eloquently to the people about their irresistible sovereignty. That would be the end of that sort of sovereignty in the people.

The people must understand that their sovereignty, their practical sovereignty, is to be exercised through representatives and delegates, over whom they are to hold the proper control; and to hold that control, and to fix and make permanent and operative their sovereignty, they must put it in the form of a Constitution. That is the only security for Popular Sovereignty. Therein it exists, and therein alone can it exist. It is not true that the people cannot bind themselves, and are not bound, by the restrictions of their Constitution. They may rebel against their own Constitution, they may violate their own law and Constitution, just as they could violate the law or Constitution of any other people; but it does not follow that, because they could do that, they have not created a political obligation on themselves to a Constitution, only to amend that instrument in the guarded, temperate, gradual method which the Constitution have provided for and prescribed.

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ASSETS JANUARY 1858.	
Cash in hand and deposits in Banks,	\$100,000
Cash in transit and Agents' hands	100,000
Money due the Company, secured by	100,000
Mortgages,	100,000
Real Estate unimproved,	100,000
Bills Receivable,	100,000
102 Bonds 6, 7 and 10 per cent. interest	100,000
annually,	100,000
637 Shares Railroad Stock,	100,000
30 do. Connecticut Riv. Co. Stock	100,000
30 do. Stafford Bank	100,000
30 do. Watery Bank	100,000
30 do. Providence Bank	100,000
300 do. Hartford	100,000
2835 do. New York	100,000
15 do. Jersey City	100,000
400 do. United States Trust Co. N. Y. Stock,	100,000
130 Shares New York L. I. and Trust	100,000
Co. Stock,	100,000

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.
THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1858.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
GEORGE R. M'KEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

"Hark, from the tomb a doleful sound,
Mine ears attend the cry;
Ye living men come view the ground
Where you shall shortly lie."

In a recent number of the Lexington Statesman we find a piteous appeal to Southern Americans to desert their colors and principles and rally around the Democratic standard. That all this comes with a very bad grace from a paper which is constantly engaged in attempts to throw ridicule upon Southern Americans, which bitterly denounced their chosen and gallant champion, General Fillmore, and which has even gone so far as to brand South American slaveholders as disloyalty to the rights and interests of the Union—the exceeding bad taste of such a paper and the Americans to forego the final accomplishment of their long and dearly cherished aims, for attainment of which they have so gallantly struggled and for which they have risked so much, and to do this in order to support the tottering footsteps of an Administration which has insulted them at every opportunity—all this is too palpably impudent to require comment from us, we will not, then, dwell longer upon this theme. It is not our object in this article to appeal to partisan animosity, but calmly and dispassionately to inquire what the Americans are to gain, either for their organization or section, by adhering to the falling fortunes of the so lately jubilant and triumphant Democracy.

The Southern Americans are asked to discard all other issues and unite with the Democracy in the reception of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. They are told that it is their duty as Southern men to support Mr. Buchanan in this matter. Why? To prevent the North from gaining the ascendancy in Congress. But it is admitted that Kansas, even with the Lecompton Constitution, will be and is practically a Free State. Her Representative in Congress, if she is received, will be a Black Republican, and was elected by a large majority. Her Legislature is conceded even by Calhoun to be largely Free State, and that Legislature will undoubtedly elect two Black Republican Senators. Her State officers are all Free State men. How, then, is the attainment of the ascendancy in Congress by the Black Republicans to be prevented, or even retarded, by the immediate reception of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution? by placing one Black Republican in the House and two in the Senate? Would it not rather be hastened? And if the North intends, as the Statesman asserts, but as we deny, to abolish the inter-State slave-trade as a precursor only to an attack upon the institution in the States where it exists, could she not more readily do so with this new accession to her forces, and would she not more readily do so with the example before her of the South endeavoring to force a Slave State Constitution upon an unwilling people? What, then, we ask seriously, can the South gain by strengthening the Administration in this matter? Has not the Administration recommended to Congress to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, but, mark you Southern men, with an express proviso that the people shall call a Convention immediately after its reception to alter that Constitution, notwithstanding any clause in that instrument to the contrary? and will not the factious majority in Kansas, smarting under the indignities which have been offered them and the wrongs heaped upon them, at once adopt the odious Topeka Constitution? and has not the Democratic Senate followed the President's recommendation in this tinkering with and altering the Lecompton Constitution?

It is evident that no practical advantage can ensue to the South by the reception of Kansas under the Lecompton instrument. It must be the assertion of some abstract proposition, then, which the South is to gain by supporting the Administration. What is this proposition? Is it that the minority shall rule the majority? Is it that acknowledged fraud and violence shall be winked at? Is it that a fraudulently elected Legislature of a Federal Territory can call a Convention, without the consent of Congress, and destroy the organic law given to that Territory by Congress? Is it that a Convention elected by one-fifth of the people of a Territory, having been called together by an act declared to be illegal by the other four-fifths, shall fasten institutions upon that Territory which are repugnant to four-fifths of her people, without even giving them an opportunity to have a voice in the matter—and that Congress and the Federal army shall assist them in this work of wrong, against the protests of the Territorial Legislature and State officers? Is it, in short, that Congress shall force upon Kansas a Constitution which her people do not want? Or is it that Congress has the power to alter the Constitution which a Territory may submit when applying for admission, as the Democratic Senate have done in the case of the Lecompton instrument? Is this Democracy? Then why God save us from it.

Is it in order to save the Union that Americans should unite with the Democrats? But a large portion of that party are professed disunionists, who not only advocate the constitutional right of secession at the discretion of any one of the States, but advocate its execution, and the representatives of this sentiment stand so high with the National Democracy that foreign missions and seats in the Cabinet are lavished upon them. Senator Toombs declares that the South places too great a value upon the Union, and Jeff. Davis advocates the legal right of the New England and Abolitionists to resist the fugitive slave law. Their party has gotten into power in the South upon a platform which admits the rights of the States to nullify the acts of Congress. Is it with such men and upon such a platform that the conservative Americans and Whigs are asked to act? Is it by such an unholy coalition that the Union is to be saved? Are we to look to professed secessionists and nullifiers for the preservation of the Union and an enforcement of its laws?

But these are not the only positions the Americans are required to take in uniting with the Democracy. As far as a defense of the rights of the South are concerned, the Americans have always been and are now ready to resist the encroachments of Abolitionists, but they are appealed to to abandon their organization and support the administration throughout. This

involves the advocacy of the Democratic doctrine of placing the alien upon an equal footing with the native-born citizen in the Federal Territories, as also the right of these same aliens to vote upon the Constitutions of the new States, and their power to mould the institutions of all the States which may hereafter be admitted into the confederacy. Are the Southern Americans ready to stomach this nauseating dose? Are they willing that the votes of Southern citizens in the Territories and new States shall be overweighed by the votes of Abolition and Red Republican aliens? If so, then let them go with the Democrats.

Are they ready to endorse the Ostend Manifesto and make war upon Spain for the possession of Cuba, in violation of all the laws of civilized nations and our own treaties with that Government? Are they willing to blot out our escutcheon with infamy by imposing upon a weaker power, and plunge the Government into a war with France and England, which nations are bound in honor and by treaty to protect Spain in the possession of that lovely island? Mr. Buchanan is making strides in that direction and his organs in the South are openly advocating the policy of stealing Cuba; and it is but fair to suppose that the Americans are required to go for this administration measure as well as any other.

Are the Southern Americans ready to support Mr. Buchanan and Secretary Cobb in their attempt of usurpation of authority and violation of State rights, which is manifest in their recommending to Congress to pass a bankrupt law applicable to banks and railroads? We boldly assert that the Democratic Congress has no right to take these State institutions from under the control of the several States; that they have no right to regulate the conduct of those institutions; that they have no right to declare State Banks and Railroads to be in a state of bankruptcy and place their effects in the hands of Federal Commissioners, that such an act would be a gross violation of the sovereignty of the States. Yet Mr. Buchanan advises it in his message which Southern Democratic papers endorse, which the Democratic State Convention of Kentucky approved; and the Democrats in the Kentucky Senate said it was both constitutional and politic—the House refusing to take issue upon it. When Southern Americans so far repudiate their principles and conservatism as to go with the Democracy in all these questions, then, indeed, may they abandon their organization and name, verily it would be time.

A COMPARISON.—It is related in classic history that Simonides, a poet who flourished in the island of Ceos in ancient times, was frequently reproached with having dishonored poetry by his avarice, in making his pen venal, and not composing any verses till he had agreed upon the price of them. The story is that a person who had won the prize at the chariot races, desired Simonides to compose a song of triumph upon that subject. The poet, not thinking the reward sufficient, replied, that he could not treat it well. This prize had been won by mules, and he pretended, that animal did not afford the proper matter for praise. Greater offers were made him, which ennobled the mule, and the poem was written. (Money has long had power to bestow nobility and beauty.) As this animal was at that day generated between a she-ass and a horse, the poet considered them at first only on the base side of their pedigree. But money made him take them in the other light, and he styled them "illustrious daughters of winged footed steeds"—*Chariot aelloponon thugates ippon*.

This wonderful illustration of the power of money or office to excite and call forth all the slumbering genius which a man may possess, is not more remarkable than a number of examples we have had in these more modern times. But a little more than a year ago the Democratic press were rejoicing over the great doctrine of popular sovereignty—the right of the people of the Territories in forming a State Constitution to settle their institutions to please themselves. Mr. Buchanan proclaimed it in his inaugural, and forthwith glorifications of his conservative statesmanship went up from along the whole Democratic line. But lately Mr. Buchanan has changed his tune, and those organs who look to federal patronage for their support chime in with him; the swarm follow the King bee; he has discovered that the great theory of popular sovereignty is all a delusive dream, and immediately a change came over the spirit of the dreams of his principal flegmen. In his inaugural he pledged himself and his party to see that every inhabitant of Kansas should have an opportunity of making a fair expression of his opinion, by his vote, upon the instrument which was to decide what the organic law of the State of Kansas should be, and to put down all fraud and violence; and his instructions to Governor Walker were of the same purport; and the administration papers applauded him for his integrity, and his mouthpiece, Senator Bigler, declared in his speeches before the people of Kansas that he would vote against any Constitution which had not first been approved by them.

But President Buchanan has since changed his mind as to the propriety of permitting the people of Kansas to express an opinion upon their Constitution, because, as he says, a factious majority would have voted down the Constitution adopted for them by the minority, who are called the law and order men, in spite of their admitted frauds at Oxford and Kickapoo; and now his organs sound their concordant notes harmoniously to this new Democratic view of the rights of freemen. Before the reception of Mr. Buchanan's message those southern Democratic papers which claim to be conservative, expressed a regret that the Lecompton Constitution had not been submitted to the people of Kansas; but now they denounce Hon. Humphrey Marshall for insisting that that shall be done which they themselves, regretted had not been done. But all those various ways of grinding are gone through with merely in order to keep in tune with the great leader of the orchestra, who, they take it for granted, knows better how to play than they do.

Now, to one not versed in all the "writings and wranglings out" of politicians, these various shiftings of positions exactly contemporaneous with the deviations of the venerable weathercock at Washington, would appear very strange; in fact, these sudden evolutions of opinions would seem to be remarkable coincidences; but to us, who have made the characters of Democratic leaders our study, it appears perfectly natural. At first some of the administration papers did not know which way to turn; they were "waiting for the facts," that is, they did not know how much they would bring, what valuation was put upon their services. This being fixed, their course was soon taken.—

No doubt many Democratic papers would have liked to appear consistent and maintain what they know to be the right, but old Buck will not hear to that. "Yield tribute, or quit the ship," is his motto. It was soon ascertained that all those who allowed his pronouncements were to be rewarded, but those who maintained their integrity were to be starved out. Of course, then, it was not long before the course to be followed was determined upon by the comorants of the public patronage. Walker and Stanton who exposed the frauds at Oxford, innocently supposing that Mr. Buchanan meant what he said in his instructions, were soon put out of the way; while Calhoun, the confident and confederate in all these enormities, is to be rewarded with a fat office. Henry A. Wise has been read out of the Democratic party as an Abolitionist, while Prince John Van Buren has been received into its most affectionate embraces. Forney, a political and personal supporter of Mr. Buchanan throughout his whole life—whom the President endorsed as a good Democrat by recommending him to the Pennsylvania Legislature for the U. S. Senatorship, and whom the Democrats of this State applauded as a true friend to the south—is frowned upon, has been deprived of all the public patronage and has been ignominiously spurned as an Abolitionist—for continuing to do exactly what he had been doing ever since Buchanan was nominated; while the mercenary and contemptible James Gordon Bennett, lately one of the loudest and most clamorous supporters of Fremont, has been taken by the hand, patted upon the back, and it is confidently asserted, will be rewarded for his support by a nice sugar plum, in the shape of a foreign mission or about \$100,000 of public patronage. A sweet defender of the southern rights is he, indeed! In our own State, the veteran John H. Harney, has been given the cold shoulder, while a proselyte from Whiggery and renegade Know-Nothing is given a large post-office advertisement; doubtless, however, this is intended as a reward for denouncing old Jackson as a liar and defamer, which that paper did with a hearty good will in order to cover up the infamy of Buchanan. Cook, formerly a keeper of a low coffee-house in Chicago, an associate of black-legs, himself a ruffian, and not long since a loud declaimer in the anti-Lecompton meetings, suddenly changed his tune, got up Buchanan meetings, and has been rewarded with the post office of Chicago as his fee; the intimate friend of Douglas was superseded to make room for him. Old Sam. Medary, too, has got the post-office of Columbus on condition of maintaining a Buchanan organ in that city. And such has been the whole programme of operations. A first rate way of "strengthening the hands of Mr. Buchanan."

With these shining examples before them, is it surprising that all the smaller organs should change their tunes and repudiate their old positions. Money and office, they think, is worth more than consistency and justice any time. They kick all refractory Democrats out of the party and brand all southern Americans who will not stoop to do the dirty work and obey the behests of Mr. Buchanan, as allies of the Abolitionists—and a number of long advertisements are the reward. Is it surprising, then, that they foam at the mouth—that they traduce and spit forth their venomous calumny at more honest men, truer patriots, and better friends of the south than they are themselves? They are good at vilification and a brilliant prize is offered as a reward to the one excelling in the game; it has striven up their peculiar powers and a stench will be the consequence. But they will do no harm. The people were at first amused, have been satiated, and will soon be disgusted with this sort of thing. These would be esteemed peculiar defenders of the south are possessed of all the meanness and reality of Simonides, but are destitute of his wit, genius, prudence, and wisdom.

The following exquisite love ballad was written by JOSEPH BRENNAN, an Irish exile, who died in New Orleans several years ago of consumption, then about twenty-eight years old. Mr. Brennan wrote several songs that attracted attention—but this is his master piece. We defy the world to produce a love ballad more full of beauty, pathos, and melody; it is enough to immortalize its author and we would hate to believe that the world would let such a gem be lost:

TO MY WIFE.
Come to me dearest, I'm lonely without thee,
Day-time and night-time I'm thinking about thee,
Night-time and day-time in dreams I behold thee,
Unwelcome the waking that ceases to fold thee.
Come to me, darling, my sorrows to lighten,
Come in thy beauty, to bless and to brighten,
Come in thy womanhood, meekly and lowly,
Come in thy loveliness, queenly and holy.
Swallow me find round the desolate ruin,
Telling of spring and its joys renewing;
And thoughts of thy love, and its manifold treasure,
Are circling my heart with a promise of pleasure.
Oh, spring of my spirit! Oh, May of my bosom!
Shine out on my soul, till it burgeon and blossom—
The past of my life has a rose-root within it,
And thy fondness alone to the sunshine can win it.
Features that move like a song through the even—
Features lit up by a reflex of heaven—
Eyes like the skies of poor Erin, our mother,
Where shadow and sunshine are chasing each other,
Smiles coming seldom, but childlike and simple,
Opening their eyes from the heart of a dimple;
Oh! thanks to the Saviour, that ever thy seeming
Is left to the exile to brighten his dreaming.
You have been glad, when you knew I was gladden—
Dear, you are sad now, to hear I am saddened?
Our hearts ever answer in tune and in time, love,
As octave to octave, and rhyme unto rhyme, love—
I cannot weep, but your tears will be flowing—
You cannot smile, but my cheek will be glowing.
I would not die without you at my side love,
You will not linger when I shall have died, love.

Come to me, dear, e'er I die of my sorrow,
Rise on my gloom like the sun of to-morrow—
Strong, swift and fond as the words which I speak,
Love,
With a song on your lips, and a smile on your cheek,
Love;
Come, for my heart in your absence is weary,
Haste, for my spirit is sickened and dreary,
Come to the arms which alone should caress thee;
Come to the heart which is throbbing to press thee.

The nativity of delegates to a Democratic convention held in Cincinnati, on Tuesday week for the purpose of nominating candidates for city officers, is stated as follows:
Germans, 76
Irish, 46
Americans, 132
It cannot be long before the people of Cincinnati will begin to reflect upon the declaration of Gen. Jackson:—"It is time we should become a little more Americanised."

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Attention Younger Brothers!
The members of CAPITAL FOUNTAIN, No. 31, Younger Brothers of Temperance, are notified to be punctual in their attendance on Thursday night; business of general interest and importance to the order is to be attended to. Let every member make it a point of conscience to attend.
J. L. Moore & Son.
Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination.
[March 24, 1858—td.]

SPRING MILLINERY.
Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price.
[Mar. 10—td.]
We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20—td.]

We are authorized to announce Mr. Wm. F. PARMENT as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county.
We are authorized to announce Mr. ROBERT E. FINNELL, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Franklin county, subject to the decision of the American Convention.
March 24, 1858—te.

We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17—te.
We have been requested by Col. A. H. KENNICK to announce him a candidate for election to the office of County Court Clerk. March 8, 1858—te.

We have been requested by Mr. DANIEL EPPERSON to announce him a candidate for the office of Jailor of Franklin county. March 6, 1858—te.
We are authorized to announce H. R. MILLER, as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election.
Jan. 26, 1858—te.

Special Notice.—To the Public.
We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuance of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.
We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.
GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.
Jan. 11, 1858—td.

Special Notice.
350 BUSHES CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by
Dec. 4—td. W. A. GAINES.

To! Fishermen.
WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A FINE assortment of Fishing Tackle, such as SILK, GRASS AND COTTON LINES, FLAYS AND HOOKS of all sizes and variety. A full assortment always on hand. KEENON & CRUTCHER, March 29, 1858 te. Main Street.

Texas Land Certificates.
ANY PERSON WISHING TO MAKE INVESTMENTS in Texas lands can learn, where certificates for 1,600 Acres can be purchased on fair terms, by application at this office. [March 29, 1858—td.]

Cows for Sale.
I will sell two good young cows with calves.
March 29. W. M. TODD.

Piano for Sale.
A LADY HAS LEFT WITH ME A good second hand Piano, which she wishes to sell. It can be seen at my Bookstore.
March 29. W. M. TODD.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
FOR LEASE.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until the 30th of April next, for the lease of the CAPITAL HOTEL and the furniture thereunto belonging, for two years from the 1st of May next. The lessee will be required to give bond with satisfactory persons security for the payment of the rent in quarterly payments and to take good care of the buildings and furniture. The company will reserve the right of discontinuance of the bidders.
This is one of the best arranged and well built establishments of the kind in the Western country; and furnished with all of the necessary fixtures and furniture, such as whole sets of which was upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. The principal object was to have a first class Hotel kept at the seat of Government for the accommodation of strangers and others who come hither on business or pleasure. An appropriate building has been erected and furnished in a style of elegance rarely surpassed and our object is to have a landlord who is in all respects qualified to take charge of it.
A. G. HODGES, President.
J. GILLISPIE, JAMES HARLAN, A. G. CAMMARACK, C. G. GRAHAM, JOHN BALZELL, Directors Capital Hotel Company.
Frankfort, Ky., March 28, 1858—td.
*Louisville Journal and Democrat, Observer and Reporter, and Cincinnati Gazette insert twice each and send bill to Commonwealth office for collection.

The Beautiful Canadian Trotting Stallion DEFANCE,
WILL MAKE HIS FIRST SEASON IN THE United States at my farm in Franklin county, eight miles from Frankfort, on the Lexington turnpike road leading to Georgetown, at the very low price of TEN DOLLARS the season, with fifty cents to the groom, payable within the season which has commenced, and will expire on the 1st of July. I will furnish pasture gratis to mares from a distance, without being responsible for accidents or escapes.
DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.
DEFANCE is a rich mahogany bay; 15½ hands high; with heavy black mane and tail; possessing fine bone, great length, and extraordinary gait; and presenting in his appearance, a remarkable combination of the thorough bred with the harness horse. He was sired by old Defiance, who was the sire of Lady Moscow, and the dam of the horse sired by the Rock; he by Duroc he by old Messenger. Cock of the Rock was full brother in blood to American Eclipse.
DEFANCE was purchased from his breeder in Canada last fall as a stock horse, both on account of his great perfection of form, color, gait, natural speed, and graceful action, and for the high character and reputation of the stock from which he is both directly and remotely descended. He was exhibited in the first fair at the Baltimore Fair, six weeks after his arrival, and, without any training, went his mile in 2 minutes 46 seconds, taking the second premium.
I am standing him at this low rate on account of the hard times, with the purpose of inducing farmers generally to improve the character of the horse stock of the country, being well assured that no horse in the State will contribute more to that end.
March 24, 1858—td. THOMAS STEELE.
*Observer and Reporter insert, three times in weekly paper, mark price and charge this office.

LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.
We are now Manufacturing for the HARVEST OF 1858, 1000 Kentucky Harvesters, THE BEST COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER NOW IN USE.
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE SENT FREE of postage on application by mail or otherwise. Orders and correspondence promptly attended to.
FARMERS visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at our manufactory, corner ninth and Jefferson streets. MILLER, WINGATE & CO. March 23—wt.
*Woman copy four times weekly and charge Commonwealth.

To Contractors and Builders.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL APRIL 1 1858, for building a house of worship seven miles from Frankfort on the Georgetown turnpike. A plan and specifications can be seen on application to the subscribers in the vicinity, but we invite plans and bids thereon.
J. B. WILKERSON, Comr. J. G. PRICE, Comr.
March 23, 1858—td.
*Lexington Observer & Reporter copy to amount of \$2, and charge Commonwealth.

Memorandum Book Lost.
LOST, during the session of the Legislature, a SMALL MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing a list of Fruit Trees. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.
[March 23, 1858—td.]

TO BUILDERS & OTHERS.
HAYING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT FOR THE sale of all kinds
Cut, Stained and Frosted Glass, Suitable for Churches, Private Residences, &c. I am prepared to furnish the same at manufacturers prices. Also, all kinds
PLAIN GLASS, WALL PAPER, &c. Furnished to my customers at very low prices. Call at my shop adjoining Dr. Fythian's office, and examine samples.
H. G. BANTA, House and Sign Painter, Frankfort, Ky. March 19, 1858—3m.

Sealed Proposals.
FRANKFORT, March 13, 1858.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Land Office until April 13th, for the erection of a Fire-proof addition to said office.
A plan and specifications may be seen at said office, but the subscribers also invite bidders to furnish plans with bids thereon.
ANDREW MCINLEY, J. H. GARRARD, Com. MASON BROWN.

Turnpike Notice.
THE annual election of the Managers for the Elkhorn Turnpike Road Company, will take place at the Bridge on Main Elkhorn, the 1st Monday (5th) in April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the Statute requires, which allows one vote for each share of stock, may be voted personally or by proxy.
Five Managers to be elected, to serve one year.
F. H. HODGES, Secy. J. S. STEEDMAN, President.
March 15, 1858—td.

CARD.
HAYING SOLD OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Stationery to KEENON & CRUTCHER, and we bespeak for them the patronage to all our customers and friends. Give them a call.
March 12—tm. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

NOTICE.
I HAVE SOLD TO MESSRS. KEENON & CRUTCHER my entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Books and Stationery, and bespeak for them the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to me.
March 12—tm. H. EVANS.

NEW FIRM.
ED. KEENON. JOHN N. CRUTCHER.
KEENON & CRUTCHER,
HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, Books & Stationery, OF H. EVANS, also that of MORRIS & HAMPTON, (the 27th of February), a Large Stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Stationery, at the above business, at the stand occupied by H. EVANS, on Main street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to merit as well as receive a liberal share of public patronage.
March 12—tm.

FRESH GROCERIES,
NEW GOODS, &c., &c.,
Sugar, Coffee, &c.
10 hds Prime New Orleans Sugar, extra, Prime Havana Sugar, Double Refined Loaf Sugar, Common Small Loaf Sugar, Double Refined Crushed Sugar, 6 casks Elm Hull Sugar, 2 casks Clarified Sugar, Various qualities Crushed Sugar, Prime Java Coffee, Prime Rio Coffee, Mocha Coffee, Maricao Coffee, Superior Green Tea, Superior Black Tea, Superior Chocolate, New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup, Sugar House Molasses, Plantation Molasses, Mackerel in Barrels to retail, Mackerel in 1½ Barrels & Kits, Salmon and Herrings, in store and for sale by
March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!
WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:
5 boxes Star of Richmond;
3 boxes Dumacans Blades;
5 boxes Henry Clay;
2 boxes Old Hickory;
2 boxes Dudley's;
6 boxes Natural Leaf;
15 boxes Various Brands;
4 boxes Smoking Scarfatti Tobacco;
2 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers.
Havana, Louisiana, Maryland, and Virginia Smoking Tobacco, for sale by
March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

VARIETIES.
Pickles, assorted. Strawberries, Tomatoes, Pine Apples, Red Currant, Peach, Apple and Quince Jellies, Mustard, French, English and American, Cayenne & Black Pepper, Corn Starch, Pickled Olives, Sardines, Pickled Potatoes, Lobsters and Crabs, Cavius, assorted, Fresh Peaches, Salt, in bags and boxes, and almost anything that can be called for in the Grocery and Confectionery line; for sale by
March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

NEW OWEN HOTEL.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THIS establishment, located on the corner of 3d and 1st Jefferson streets, has been refitted, and much improved, and affords comfortable quarters for travelers. Board and lodging per day \$1 25, which will be found equal to any other Hotel in Louisville.
Feb. 4, 1858—6w.

Strayed or Stolen.
FROM the undersigned, living on Main Elkhorn near its mouth, on Saturday night the 27th of February, a Large Dark Bay Horse, commonly called a blue roan, about sixteen hands high and about 8 years old. He works and rides well, and when he left was shod on all four feet. A suitable reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or for such information as will enable me to get him.
W. F. GRAHAM.
Elkhorn, Franklin co., Ky., March 5, 1858—4f.

JOSHUA TEVIS,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Office and Residence Jefferson Street, opposite Court House.
[March 10, 1858—1y.]

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.
W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRITTENDEN.
KEENE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.
All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.
JANUARY 1st. 1858.

GROCERIES.
N. O. SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR, REFINED SUGAR, LOAF SUGAR, PRESERVING SUGAR. Eastern and St. Louis brands.
Coffee, PRIME RIO AND MOCHA. OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA.
Molasses, (bbls and half do.) SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN SYRUP AND MAPLE.
GERMAN, CASTILE, ROSIN, SALT, TALLOW, SPERM. Fish, POTOMAC HERRING, SMOKED HERRING AND SHAD.

LIQUORS.
Pale Otard Brandy, Claret Wine, Hennessy Brandy, Old Port Wine, Jules Robins Brandy, Sherry Wine, Holland Gin, Madeira Wine, Roederer & Schneider Champagne, STANDARD AND SWEET. JAMACIA RUM, IRISH WHISKY, PURE APPLE BRANDY, 8 years old. BRANDY, WINE AND GIN. TENNENT'S PALE ALE, RYE WHISKY, (aged.) OLD BOURBON WHISKY, DOMESTIC WHISKY, BOKER'S BITTERS, YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, ABBOTT'S BROWN STOUT.

MEATS AND LARD.
PLAIN AND CANNED HAMS, DRIED BEEF, (Canned.) CLEAR AND RIBBED SIDES, BUFFALO AND BEEF TONGUES, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY SHOULDERS, VENISON HAMS, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY LARD.
Wooden Ware, &c. Cedar Pails, Buckets, Painted Tubs and Buckets; Tubs, Cans, Measures; Clothes and Market Baskets; Cocoa Dippers; Hoes; Pepper; Crackers; Ginger; Macaroni; Spices; Vermicelli.

HARDWARE.
NAILS, (all sizes.) PAD LOCKS, SHOVELS AND SPADES, BUTTS, AXES, AND HOES, SCREWS, TACKS, TRACE CHAINS, HAY AND MANURE FORKS, HATCHETS, PRESERVING KETTLES, COFFEE MILLS, BRYER SCYTHES, BUTCHER KNIVES, MOWING BLADES AND GRASS SCYTHES.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Holland's Buena Vista, Turkish Smoking Tobacco, Old Dud, Spanish Smoking Tobacco, El Dorado, Scarfatti, Anderson's "Solace" Fine Cut, Common, Amulet, De Carbagio Havana Cigars, Club House, La Rosa, Noriogo, Rio Hondo, Half Spanish, El Tulipan and Rio Sella.

AGRICULTURAL.
Corn Shellers, Cradles, Snares, &c.; Sanford's Straw Cutters; Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers; A fine supply of Seeds in proper season.

FLOUR, MEAL AND SALT.
Superfine and extra Family Flour; Corn Meal. Kanawha Salt.

PAINTS, &c.
White Lead; Yellow Ochre; Lard Oil; Venetian Red; Turpentine; Linseed Oil.

SUNDRIES.
Spiced Oysters, Green Peas, Asparagus, Cove Oysters, True Cayenne, Fresh Peaches, Prunes, Fresh Salmon, Lemons, Strawberries, Fresh Pine Apples, Lemon Syrup, Barrow's Mustard, Fresh Mustard, Powder, Salt, Cans, Wads, Cotten Cordage, Brooms, (Floor & Clothes), Wrapping Paper, Coal Scuttles, Demijohns, Bottles, Brandy Glasses, French Olives, Currie Powder, Pickles, Green Pickles, &c. ysters, TABLE OIL, Lucca and Plagnoli; with general assortment in our line.

SAUCES.
Walnut, Pepper, Tarragon Vinegar.
Peach, Almond, Mustard, Celery, Pickles, Green Pickles, &c. ysters, TABLE OIL, Lucca and Plagnoli; with general assortment in our line.

EXTRACTS.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange Flower Water, Peach do. d.
PICKLES. Green Pickles, &c. ysters, TABLE OIL, Lucca and Plagnoli; with general assortment in our line.
